

like *Saturnia*, is said to have *no mouth!* I believe the fact stands thus,—there is no mouth organized for the reception of *nourishment*, though sufficiently so to secrete the fluid in question; this you can ascertain by dissection; but that a fluid is ejected from that organ is a fact which I have repeatedly witnessed, and it is probable, therefore, that *Saturnia* and other genera secrete a similar fluid, and similarly apply it to the threads. I have neither *eyes* nor *glasses* adapted for anatomical dissection, but you will be able to follow up the hint here given. I long since wrote about the wing spine to Mr. Westwood, who, I believe, doubted the fact of its existence; but as I have here no opportunity of seeing what is said and done on these subjects, I know not how the matter ended.”

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February 12, 1856.

Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. ON A NEW SPECIES OF PIGEON.  
 BY G. R. GRAY, F.L.S. & Z.S., ETC.  
 (Aves, Pl. CXV.)

As I believe the members of the Society take some interest in those birds which have passed a portion of their existence in the Gardens, I am induced to place before them a Pigeon, which I have every reason to suppose has remained hitherto undescribed. It belongs to the same division as the Garnet-winged Pigeon of Latham (*Columba erythroptera*, Gm.), which has been placed in Dr. Reichenbach's subgenus *Phlegenas* by H. H. Prince Bonaparte; but I think that, considering the numerous divisions that have been formed in this class of birds, it might with equal propriety be divided from it.

I am led to consider that there exists some slight confusion in the description of the *Columba erythroptera*, which is stated by Latham (in his History, viii. p. 71) to come from the Isle of Eimeo, which he describes as having the “belly and vent black,” but I think that this is a mistake; as I find amongst Ellis's drawings, made during the voyage of the great circumnavigator Cook in the year 1777–79, a representation of a Garnet-winged Pigeon that was found on “York Isle or Eimao,” having those parts pure white, and that it even extends to the end of the under tail coverts and on the thighs.

Latham has further noticed two varieties, viz. that which forms his *var. A.* is from Otaheite, and the description was taken from the









W. West. Imp.

PAPILIO (ORNITHOPTERA) VICTORLEE, C. R. GRAY

G. H. Ford

drawing of Forster, who also accompanied the same celebrated voyager during the years 1772-74, which exhibits the belly and vent as "dusky." Forster had applied the name of *C. leucophrys* to this bird, under which name the description will be found in his 'Descriptiones Animalium, &c.,' edited by Professor Lichtenstein, at p. 168; while the variety B. is stated to be from the island of Tanna, and is recorded as having a "reddish black" belly (the same colour as the back).

From these notices, there appear to be at least *two*, if not three species of Garnet-winged Pigeons; and may not they, like the *Ptilonopi*, be peculiar to the different groups of islands of the South Pacific Ocean? This, however, cannot be at present satisfactorily determined, from want of specimens from the different localities, but I have ventured to draw attention to these differences, that it may lead to a further elucidation when an opportunity offers.

I may add, however, that M. Temminck, in his work on Pigeons (t. 55), figures one that may probably come near to variety B. of Latham, but he describes the belly black with purple reflexions. The British Museum contains two specimens from Bow Island, which approach in some measure to the variety A. of Latham, but the belly is of a dusky greyish black.

The one now exhibited is quite different from those referred to; it may be described in the following terms, with the name of

CALCENAS (PHLEGGENAS) STAIRI. (Pl. CXV.)

Glossy brown, with coppery reflexions in some light; top of head and back of neck dark slate, glossy with green; front, side of neck and breast pale vinaceous brown; throat and a gorget round the breast white, which latter is margined outerly with dark garnet colour; abdomen vinaceous brown, dusky on the sides; quills dusky black, slightly margined with rufous; tail brown, with a broad band of black at the end. Bill black and feet pale.

The specimen is marked as a male, and I suppose was brought from the Samoan or Navigators' Islands, as the British Museum was previously in possession of a skin given by the Rev. J. Stair as from that locality, with other interesting birds.

2. ON A NEW SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTEROUS INSECT.

By G. R. GRAY, F.L.S. & Z.S., ETC.

(Annulosa, Pl. XXXIX.)

Among the various novelties sent home during the voyages of H.M.S.S. 'Rattlesnake' and 'Herald' by Mr. Macgillivray, is the splendid Butterfly now laid before the Society. It belongs to the great genus *Papilio* and to the subdivision *Ornithoptera*, and like the other known species of that group, its flight is very elevated; so much so, that it became necessary to employ powder and shot to secure the specimen; many shots have perforated the wings, and

have rather damaged the specimen, but still not so as to entirely destroy the beauty of this remarkable butterfly. No lepidopterous insect of its magnitude has hitherto been known from the locality of this species; which, from the other insects contained in the same box, is supposed (as no memorandum was sent with it) to be either Solomon Islands, Aneiteum, New Hebrides or the Fiji group,—at any rate from one of the islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

The figure (Pl. XXXIX.) represents it of its natural size. The general colour is glossy bronze-black, with the two outer rows of irregular-sized spots of pure white, while those at the base of the fore wings are rich king-yellow, but partly pure white outerly; the anterior margin of the secondary wings narrowly bordered with king-yellow.

The under surface like the upper; but the anterior margin of the secondary wings broadly bordered, and some of the spots tinged, with rich king-yellow. The head and thorax pure black; the body ochraceous yellow above, and black along the middle beneath.

It is a female. The male remains at present unknown, but one may suppose, by the usual brilliancy of the males of this group to which it belongs, that it is likely to prove a most beautiful insect, exhibiting some gorgeous combination of colour.

The name I propose for this splendid insect is *Papilio* (*Ornithoptera*) *Victoriæ*.

### 3. DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, HITHERTO APPARENTLY UNNOTICED. BY ADAM WHITE.

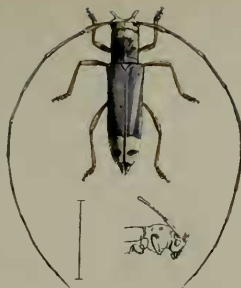
(Annulosa, Pl. XL. XLI.)

The number of “new species” of Coleopterous Insects in the Museum collection is in relative proportion to the great richness of the other branches. In this paper, some species belonging to the families *Prionidæ*, *Lamiadæ*, and *Cetoniadæ* will be given, as there is every likelihood, from the way in which these great groups have been investigated by Messrs. Serville, Burmeister, Schaum, Gory, and other entomologists, that the species are as yet unrecorded in scientific works; it is to the kindness of Dr. Gray, the keeper of the department, that I am indebted for permission in laying these descriptions before the Society.

Tribe LONGICORNIA.

Family PRIONIDÆ.

The *Prionidæ* consist of several marked subfamilies, in one of which we would place TRICTENOTOMA, G. R. Gray, one of the most interesting of the genera of Beetles. This form, which appears to me to be altogether Longicorn, is chiefly remarkable for its heteromerous tarsi, and for the ninth and tenth joints of its antennæ being serrated or produced at the end, almost as in the *Lucanidæ*. It is one of those “aberrant” forms which naturalists call “annectent,”



- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1. <i>Tragocephala</i> <i>Comitessa</i> . | 6. <i>Deucalion</i> <i>Wollastoni</i> . | 11. <i>Phædinus</i> <i>xanthomelas</i> . |
| 2. " <i>Chevolatii</i> .                  | 7. <i>Moneilema</i> <i>albopictum</i> . | 12. <i>Phœbe</i> <i>concinna</i> .       |
| 3. " <i>ducalis</i> .                     | 8. <i>Amsocerus</i> <i>onca</i> .       | 13. <i>Agelasta</i> <i>calizona</i> .    |
| 4. " <i>gemmaria</i> .                    | 9. " <i>capucinus</i> .                 | 14. " <i>amca</i> .                      |
| 5. " <i>Guerini</i> .                     | 10. " <i>dulcissimus</i> .              | 15. " <i>Newmanni</i> .                  |







1. 2. *Trigonophorus Hookeri* ♂. ♀  
 3. *Stethodesma Servillei*.  
 4. *Clinteria ducalis*.  
 5. " *Hoffmeisteri*.  
 10. *Cetoma Schaumi*.

6. *Cetonia procera*.  
 7. *Schizorhina* Idæ.  
 8. " *Bassii*.  
 9. " *Ermia*.



and which appear to partake of the characters of several groups,—for instance, with the depressed form and velvety pilosity of many *Elateridæ*, it has five joints to the two first pairs of legs, and four only to the hind pair. Its head, jaws, and legs are essentially Longicorn, the number of joints of the tarsi being not a necessary character of the group; the tarsi of *Parandra* are pentamerous, and *Dorx pentamera*, an Australian insect described by Mr. Newman, has likewise five joints to all the tarsi. The sternum of *Trictenotoma* is also peculiar, that of the prothorax being received into a notch of the mesothorax, while the sternum of the metathorax is capable of being firmly fixed by “dovetailing,” as it were, into the hinder notch of the mesothorax; in fact, this structure must enable the insect, if placed on its flat back, to “right” itself, like those Beetles called “Skip-jacks” (*Elateridæ*). In some species, such as *T. Childrenii* (G. R. Gray), *T. Templetonii* (Westw.), and *T. Grayii* (F. Smith), the sternum of the metathorax bulges; in *T. ænea* (Parry) that part is flattened, and the thorax is curiously serrated on the lateral margin in front, and has a very projecting point on the side beyond the middle, and notched between that point and the posterior angle, instead of being nearly straight and simply angled as in the other three species. Of these *Trictenotomæ*, all the species described are in the Museum Collection; the *T. Childrenii* being the type female specimen from the Tenasserim coast, described by Mr. G. R. Gray in one of the two insect volumes of Griffith’s edition of ‘Cuvier’s Animal Kingdom’ (pl. 5 and 5\*). The *T. Templetonii* of Westwood (Oriental Ent. tab. 23, f. 3) is a native of Ceylon; like the former, it has a yellowish-grey pile; the *T. Grayii* described by Mr. F. Smith in 1851 (Cat. Coleopt. Brit. Mus. *Cucujidæ*, p. 18) is from Borneo, and has a purplish base beneath the more tawny pile of the upper parts; in the Museum there are two females, one from the collection of Mr. Alfred Wallace, who obtained it at Sarawak. The *T. ænea*, the giant of the genus, is of a brassy green, slightly pilose above. The Museum has lately obtained a specimen from India; the specimen was found by a soldier at Dhargeeling.

To the same family, and not very remote from the subfamily containing *Spondylis* and its allies, belongs, in the opinion of Dr. Burmeister, Mr. Westwood, and Mr. Leconte, the very anomalous *Hypoccephalus*, of which a fine figure, with some striking remarks, has been published by Mr. Curtis in the “Transactions of the Linnean Society;” of this species, three specimens known to me, exist in this country, one in Mr. Melly’s great cabinet at Liverpool, a second drawn by Mr. Westwood in the ‘Arcana Entomologica,’ from a specimen in his own very curious collection, and a third exhibited at the Linnean Society in 1854, from the rare cabinet of Mr. Aspinall Turner of Manchester. This remarkable Prionidous insect, like the Mole-cricket, has been altogether constructed for a subterraneous life; its marvelously developed thorax, fossorial and burrowing legs, curiously defended head, abbreviated anteunæ, and other characters well shown by Mr. Westwood, and particularly by Mr. Curtis, all mark this; just as *Dorysthenes* of the East, a burrowing insect, is shown by

M. Guerin-Meneville, to have Walrus-like jaws, as *Lethrus* has incurved mandibles and other features useful in supporting the creature in the holes of the ground whence it comes. As aberrant *Prionidæ* may be mentioned, the very curious genera *Torneutes*, Reich., described in the Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (ii. 9, t. 2, f. 7), of which three species are now known, one from Patagonia, described by M. Guerin, and the singularly interesting *Erichsonia* of Mexico, named by Mr. Westwood, in memory of that most laborious and scientific of all the German entomologists, Dr. Erichson. The genus *Thaumasus*, Reich. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1853, p. 419), founded on what Olivier described as a gigantic species of *Ips* (*Ips gigas*, Journ. d'Hist. Nat. 1792, i. 267, pl. 14. f. 6; *Thaumasus g.* Reich. l. c. p. 422, pl. 13. f. 4.), may be particularized as another aberrant form. In fact, the family *Prionidæ*, like many other great families, is more negative than positive, and will be found at its extremities, or at many points of its circumference, to lead off to other families, and even tribes: so that the naturalist, who wishes to simplify arrangement, however much he may split up genera, ought to avoid dividing families.

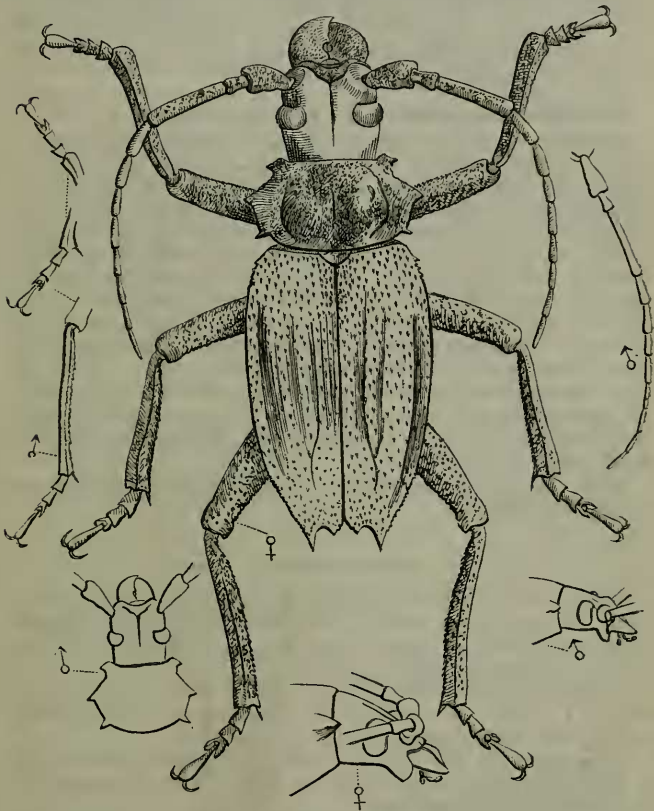
It may interest the general reader to quote a short passage from a privately circulated paper, written by my friend Mr. Empson of Bath, a distinguished natural-history traveller in South America. The insect alluded to is the noble *Psalidognathus Friendii* (G. R. Gray), which is named by the natives of Columbia 'Alaja,' that is, 'the jewel.' Mr. Empson remarks, "the first of these splendid insects which I ever saw, was at a feast given by the Cabildo, at Mariquita; upon that occasion Don Domingo Conde had placed one of them as a button to loop up, after the Spanish fashion, the broad brim of his Panama hat; to this brilliant ornament a loop of living Fireflies was attached, in a mode common in South America, and which does not injure those dazzling insect gems; thus decorated, the *sombrero* of the *cavalero* was more conspicuous in the ball-room than the jewelled tiaras of his more wealthy neighbours, although sparkling with the choice emeralds from the mines of Muzo.

"After many a weary search," adds Mr. Empson, "with Don Domingo for my guide, in the primæval forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes, we captured three of those Alajas." One of those, he remarks, "was resting on the perishing trunk of a palm-tree; in our eagerness to secure it, my hand was so much lacerated that I was obliged to relinquish my prize, and we saw its gorgeous colours flashing beneath the full blaze of a tropical sun; it settled on the stem of a cedar, and was then more cautiously transferred into my possession."

With these few remarks, which might be much amplified, a curious genus of *Prionidæ*, allied to *Psalidognathus*, G. R. Gray, and to *Prionacalus*, figured in a previous part of the Proceedings, may be here briefly described. It is strictly pseudo-tetramerous, and has much of the character of Mr. George Gray's fine Columbian genus. This genus, for which I would propose the name *Psalidocoptus*\*, is

\* *Ψαλις*, scissors, and *κόπτω*, from a fanciful idea of the waved outline being as it were cut with that instrument.

from Tana, in the New Hebrides, and is one of those fine insects for which science is indebted to the researches of Mr. John Macgillivray, the late able Naturalist of H.M. surveying ship 'Herald.' The sternum does not notably differ from that of *Psalidognathus*, but it



differs in having very short palpi, much shorter antennæ, the third joint the longest, the eight following about equal in length. Head, exclusive of the jaws, rather longer than wide, behind the eyes somewhat narrowed and without projection. Eyes prominent, transversely kidney-shaped, very slightly notched in front. Thorax wider than long, but much longer than in *Psalidognathus* and *Prionacalus*, with three broadish spine-like projections on each side, one in front, one about the middle, and one before the hinder angle. Scutellum small and wide, covering the abdomen; in the male, considerably surpassing it. Wingless; elytra united on the suture, contracted some-

what at the base, where there is a short spine, gradually dilated about the middle, and as gradually tapering toward the end, where they terminate in two spine-like points, the outer the longest, the inner almost a continuation of the notch, between which would be the suture; the two points curiously rotundate-emarginate. Legs very long and strong, particularly the femora, which are compressed. Tarsi with small pulvillus on end of three first joints; tarsi of female broader and shorter than those of the male.

*PSALIDOCOPTUS SCABER*, n. s. (Fig. on p. 11.)

Head between the eyes with a deep line, divided into two in front. Thorax surface curiously undulated, and with the head scarcely rough, although with small scattered warts; the elytra scabrous, with numerous small warts; each elytron with two parallel ridges united behind the middle and a sutural ridge; margin of elytra between warty and serrated. Jaws strong, punctured at the base, incurved, sides parallel, inner side short and obliquely cut between, the cutting edge sharp; a curious tuft of ferruginous hair on trochanter; legs serrated below on femora and tibia, legs more or less scabrous. The whole insect is of a blackish-brown, with ferruginous hairs bordering the inside of the tibiæ of the first and second pairs of legs; thorax beneath, and other parts, liable to be chafed by motion of joints ciliated with ferruginous hairs. Abdomen somewhat squamoso-verruucose beneath, a pit behind each scale-like wart, with a short hair proceeding from it.

*Note.* The figures were drawn on wood by Miss E. Wing, and are of the size of nature.

Family LAMIADÆ.

Among the Lamioid Longicorns there is a genus containing many finely coloured African species. The genus *Tragocephala*, Dupont (Dej. Cat. p. 638), was first briefly characterized by Laporte in his 'Animaux articulées,' tome ii. p. 472.

*TRAGOCEPHALA NOBILIS.* *Lamia nobilis*, Fabr. S. El. ii. 297; Oliv. t. 11, f. 76; also described by Fabricius as *Saperda lata*, l. c. p. 318. Sierra Leone. (Coll. Brit. Mus.)

*TRAGOCEPHALA FORMOSA.* *Cerambyx formosus*, Oliv. t. 20, f. 153, is another well-marked species from S. Africa, abundant in collections. (Coll. Brit. Mus.)

*TRAGOCEPHALA PULCHELLA*, Westw. Arc. Ent. ii. t. 69, f. 4, is another species from Sierra Leone. (Coll. Brit. Mus.)

*TRAGOCEPHALA VARIEGATA*, Bertolom., Ann. Sc. Nat. 1845, p. 423. S. Africa (Inhambere).

*TRAGOCEPHALA GALATHEA*, Chev., Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1855, p. 184, was procured by the Scottish missionaries at Benin, Old Calabar.

The *TRAGOCEPHALA ANGOLATOR*, and *T. LUCIA*, described by Olivier and Newman, belong likewise to this genus, but are aberrant forms, as is the *TRAGOCEPHALA TRIFASCIELLA*, described and figured

in the illustrated Proceedings for 1850. The latter differs somewhat from *Tragocephala* proper, while *Lamia angolator*, from its short wide thorax, &c., may hereafter constitute the type of a distinct section: all three are in the Museum Collection.

In the Museum Collection are some undescribed species, which may be characterized as

**TRAGOCEPHALA COMITESSA.** (Pl. XL. fig. 1.)

*T. elongata, nigra; fronte aurantiaca; thoracis lateribus aurantiacis, post tuberculum nigris; elytris fasciis duabus sulphureis, lateribus aurantiacis; prima continua, secunda angustiore, antice et postice sinuata; elytris singulis punctis tribus albis; sutura apice albo-punctata, ante apicem macula aurantiaca margine pallidior; metathorace maculis duabus aurantiacis, aliquando obsoletis; abdominis segmentis tribus basalibus lateribus subtus aurantiacis.*

Long. lin.  $9\frac{1}{4}$ -11.

*Hab.* Africa Austr. (Port Natal). Coll. Brit. Mus. (*Gueinzus* et *Krauss*).

*T. formosæ affinis sed distincta.*

**TRAGOCEPHALA CHEVROLATII, n. s.** (Pl. XL. fig. 2.)

*T. nigra, capite aurantiaco, mandibulis basi aurantiacis, fascia in genis, fascia inter antennis et vertice nigris; thoracis lateribus flavis, tuberculo apice et postice nigro; dorso nigro, macula parva pallida posticali alteraque antica sæpe obsoletis; elytris singulis nigris; fascia mediana aurantiaca subobliqua, ramum antice ferente; maculis duabus aurantiacis sæpe obsoletis, macula magna aurantiaca ante apicem, punctoque parvo ad apicem; abdominis lateribus aurantiaco maculatis; pedibus cinereo-griseis, femoribus flavo maculatis.*

Long. lin.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ -11.

*Hab.* Africa Austr. (Port Natal). In Mus. Brit., &c.

In honorem L. A. Augusti Chevrolat, Parisiensis, Coleopterophili valde egregii.

**TRAGOCEPHALA DUCALIS, n. s.** (Pl. XL. fig. 3.)

*T. capite aurantiaco, fascia oculari, alteraque verticali nigris; antennis crassiusculis, nigris; thorace supra medio nigro, lateribus aurantiaco late marginatis, pube subvermiculata; elytris nigris fasciis duabus aurantiacis suturam haud attingentibus, lateribus latioribus, marginibus pallidis, apice aurantiaco, maculis tribus parvis inter apicem et fasciam secundam, exteriori majore; corpore subtus aurantiaco, abdominis segmentis, medio et lateribus nigris; pedibus ochraceo-griseis, femoribus extus et intus aurantiaco maculatis.*

Long. lin. 8- $9\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Hab.* Africa Austr. (Port Natal). Coll. Brit. Mus. (*Saunders*, &c.)



## TRAGOCEPHALA GEMMARIA, n. s. (Pl. XL. fig. 4.)

*T. nigra*; lateribus frontis maculaque genarum et macula inter antennis pallide cæruleis; thorace supra maculis novem cæruleis, quatuor in margine antica, tribus in postica; elytris singulis maculis 12-13 pallide cæruleis; thorace subtus et abdominis lateribus maculis cæruleis majoribus; pedibus posticis, femoribus extus, tibiis basi supra cæruleo-notatis; antennis articulo secundo compresso.

Long. lin.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .

Hab. Africa Occid. (Sierra Leone) (Rev. D. F. Morgan). Coll. Brit. Mus.

## TRAGOCEPHALA GUERINII. (Pl. XL. fig. 5.)

*T. nigra*, capitis thoracisque lateribus fascia flava continua, elytris fascia lata guttaque ante-apicali ferrugineo-ochraceis, mesothorace ferrugineo-ochraceo, medio nigro-lineato abdominis lateribus subtus fascia flava extus dentata.

Long. lin. 10.

Hab. Congo.

In honorem Guerin-Meneville, entomologi et carcinologi Parisiensis celeberrimi, naturæque delineatoris exquisitissimi.

TRAGOCEPHALA BUQUETIANA. *T. nigra*, fronte macula elongata aurantiaca sub oculis ramum haud emittente; elytris singulis basi fascia aurantiaca obliqua, humero et spatio circa scutellum nigris; fascia mediana et macula sub-apicali aurantiacis.

Long. lin.  $8\frac{1}{4}$ .

Hab. Sierra Leone (Rev. D. F. Morgan).

In honorem M. Buquet, Parisiensis, in Coleopteris exoticis ditissimi et peritissimi.

We have also in the Museum the elegant, slim, little graceful *T. tenuicornis*, Chev., from Port Natal, the *T. scenica* of Dej., from W. Africa, and the *T. pictor*, Klug, a common S. African species.

## Tribe LAMELLICORNIA.

## Family CETONIADÆ.

*Note.*—Mr. Turner of Manchester, the possessor of a very fine collection of the larger and more showy *Coleoptera* of West Africa, and of many of the Beetles of other lands, showed me a specimen of the (so-called) *Goliathus giganteus*, of which I once saw the example in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, and which served to show that the sharp and discriminating eye of the able and judicious Dr. Schaum, who, with Dr. Burmeister, is one of the best authorities on the subject of *Cetoniadæ*, was probably right in regarding *G. giganteus* and *G. Drurii* as mere local varieties of one species, to which the name *GOLIATHUS AFRICANUS*, Lamarck, may be given.

## TRIGONOPHORUS HOOKERI, n. s. (Pl. XLI. fig. 1 ♂. fig. 2 ♀.)

*T. læte viridis*, metallico valde refulgens pedibus gracilibus, femoribus viridibus flavescenti-rubro lineatis seu lavatis, tibiis rubris,

*posticis intus ciliatis, tarsis fuscescenti-nigris; thorace antice angustato, supra dense punctulato, margine postica solum lævissima; scutello fere toto lævi; antennis subrufis, capite maris in fronte rufo.*

*Hab.* In India alpina.

The two figures represent this fine insect of the natural size. It is named after Dr. Joseph Hooker, F.R.S., &c. &c., author of many noble botanical works, and of the 'Himalayan Journal.' During his travels in India he found this and many other fine species of insects now in the Museum Collection. We have now all the species of this interesting group except *T. Delessertii*, Guerin-Meneville.

**STETHODESMA SERVILLEI.** (Pl. XLI. fig. 3.)

*S. fusco-subpurpurea, sericea, thorace flavo cingulato, elytris singulis maculis decem parvis albo-argenteis, uropygio albo-maculato, subtus rufo-brunnea, plagis albis lateribus singulis in serie duplici ordinatis.*

*Hab.* In Africa meridionali (Port Natal) (*Dr. Krauss*).

The red of the thorax extends on its under side. Mesothorax with scattered scales. Head cut in front, and side lobes produced shortly and somewhat rounded. Legs uniform in colour.

Huic insecto nomen *Servilleanum*, synonymon Entomologiæ, in honorem *Audinet-Serville* amici dilectissimi, proposuit descriptor.

**CLINTERIA DUCALIS.** (Pl. XLI. fig. 4.)

This insect, of which the name only appears in the Museum List of *Cetoniadæ*, p. 15, published in 1847, is regarded by Dr. Schaum as a variety of the very variable *Clinteria atra*. The present variety is of a dull olive-green, and has a patch of golden-yellow about the middle of each elytron. The under side is purplish-brown, and the sides have two rows of small white spots. The head and legs are purplish.

It is a native of Silhet, and notwithstanding the great authority of Dr. Schaum, I cannot help, even now, regarding it as distinct from *C. atra*, Wied., of which *C. funeraria* and *C. biguttata* of Gory and Percheron are varieties.

**CLINTERIA HOFFMEISTERI.** (Pl. XLI. fig. 5.)

This very beautiful and distinct species was described in the 'Annals and Mag. of Nat. History,' vol. xx. p. 341. It was named after the late lamented Dr. W. Hoffmeister, travelling physician to H.R.H. Prince Waldemar of Prussia. I well remember this amiable and able man during his several visits to the British Museum. He was struck by a grape-shot at the battle of Ferozeshah, on the 21st December 1845, when in close attendance on Prince Waldemar. The shot entered his temple. "He fell forward to the ground. The Prince instantly sprang from his horse and raised him, but the vital spark had already fled; at the same moment the advance of the forces rendered it necessary to move on. The slain were unavoidably

left on the field of battle." He was laid (two days after) in the same grave "with several of his friends who fell on that bloody day, and a simple monument in the burial-ground at Ferozepore, erected by the Prince to the memory of his faithful physician and beloved companion, records his tragic fate, and marks his journey's utmost bourn\*."

SCHIZORHINA BASSII. (Pl. XLI. fig. 8.)

This fine species, described in the 'Annals and Mag. of Nat. History' (vol. xx. p. 264), is figured here. The genus *Bassia* was not named after Mr. G. Bass.

SCHIZORHINA (HEMIPHARIS?) EMILIA. (Pl. XLI. fig. 9.)

*S. (H.?) nitida, subgracilis, subparallela, æneo-viridis, thoracis linea laterali, maculisque duabus postice aurantiacis (aliquando subobsoletis), elytrisque singulis lineatim punctatis, aurantiaco maculatis aut plagiatis.*

Animalculum hoc pulchrum, Febr. 2ndo, A.D. 1856, die nat. descriptum, Emilie Jalland, filie fratris mei, dicatum est.

Head rather closely punctured, very slightly notched in front, above distinctly punctured. Thorax indistinctly punctured, except before the hind angles, shaped much as in *H. insularis*, of a highly polished but obscure brassy green, thickened margin of thorax in front yellow, the yellow continuous (beyond the middle of the edge) on the inner side; thorax on each side with a narrow irregularly-edged yellow line, almost parallel with the edge, and truncated and somewhat dilated behind; before the posterior thoracic lobe are two small triangular yellow spots. Scutellum yellow; margins, especially at the apex, green; each elytron is irregularly margined with yellow on the sides at the base, and there are six to eight irregular yellow marks, one before the apex somewhat transverse; sides of meso- and metathorax yellow; sides of abdomen with three yellow spots; pygidium with two yellow marks nearly covering it, and divided by a pear-shaped green spot, or green extended so as to leave only four small yellow spots; tibiæ and tarsi tinted with purplish; base of anterior femora and coxæ rufous. This species quite connects the subgenera *Hemipharis* and *Diaphonia*, and shows the accuracy of the views of that learned entomologist Dr. Schaum. The two specimens are females, and have short lamellæ to the antennæ.

*Hab.* New Hebrides (Aneiteum). Collected by Mr. John Macgillivray, the able naturalist to H.M.S. 'Herald.'

SCHIZORHINA (HEMIPHARIS) IDE. (Pl. XLI. fig. 7.)

*S. (H.) grandis, fusculo-nigra, capitæ vertice, thorace supra, elytris a basi, usque ultra medium, pygidio, mesothoracis lateribus, metathorace femoribus posticis infra flavescenti-brunneis.*

*S. (H.) Brownii* valde affinis et forsân varietas geographica. Di-

\* 'Travels in Ceylon and Continental India,' translated from the German. Edinburgh, 1848. A very graphic work, consisting of the letters chiefly of that talented man, who fell at Ferozeshah.